(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quakers Rebuffed 3d Time by Vietnam

DA NANG, South Vietnam.—The pacifist crew of the Quaker yacht Phoenix was rebuffed for the third time in its attempt to turn over $6250 in medical supplies to the Vietnamese.

The crew was reported intending to sail to Hong Kong. A crew leader, Prof. Harrison Butterworth, of Ohio University, was said to have been granted government permission to fly to the British colony.

The medical supplies originally were intended for North Vietnam but Communist authorities denied the Phoenix entrance to Haiphong harbor on the ground it was unsafe because of U. S. air raids.

The Phoenix sailed to Da Nang and the crew offered supplies to Vietnamese refugees. When that offer was rejected, they proposed to give the supplies to the United Buddhist Church.

The South Vietnamese government refused the latest offer Wednesday and the six men and two women in the crew were reported liable to arrest because their visas have been revoked.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.3-"The Philadelphia Inquirer"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 11/30/67
Edition: final
Author:
Editor: Walter H. Annenberg
Title:

-7-*

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quaker Ship Stalled By Fault at Da Nang

Da Nang, Vietnam—(AP)—South Vietnam today stayed an order directing the banned U. S. pacifist yacht Phoenix to leave its territorial waters after the skipper reported mechanical troubles, reliable sources said.

The 50-foot yacht left Da Nang harbor with $6,250 worth of medical supplies turned down by both the North and South Vietnamese governments. But soon afterward it dropped anchor because of mechanical trouble.

The skipper, Robert Eaton, 23, of Philadelphia, asked to return to Da Nang harbor but was refused permission, sources said. The government told him it would send out a mechanic.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.2-"The Evening Bulletin" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 11/21/67
Edition: 2 star
Author:
Editor: Wm.B.Dickinson
Title:

-6-

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But has not the Phoenix *already accomplished this in its voyage to North Vietnam?*

Only partially. It was a great achievement, but it focused mainly on North Vietnam, while most of the fighting is in the South. So, in addition to providing for the North Vietnamese surgical instruments requested by the Red Cross, we need to take medical aid to suffering civilians on both sides of the conflict in the South. The effect of the *Phoenix* voyage to Haiphong shows that there are reserves of compassion in the American people which are aroused by the spectacle of its government so intent on destruction that it even forbids ministering to the needs of suffering people.

There is nothing very subtle about this action. Despite its strong humanitarian thrust, it is also a direct confrontation with the President's stern determination. Journalists tell us that the President is angry when crossed. Would you not get further by more tactful persuasion?

This question deserves a long answer, but I can say this much briefly: the Friend who studies modern sociology, political science, early Quakerism, or the civil rights movement will see that "tactful persuasion" is much less effective than nonviolent direct action. It was a congressman who reportedly said that if most American Quakers committed civil disobedience to end the war it would end. If that political analysis is correct, it places an enormous burden on those who still argue for letter-writing and conferences only.

The early stream of prophetic Quakerism did not spend much time on public-relations techniques, but it did accomplish substantial changes by its series of nonviolent confrontations with constituted authority. Modern students of politics would admit that political decision-making is not an exercise in sweet reason; it is naive to imagine that substantial changes take place without forces in motion. Martin Luther King, Jr., has given a tremendous assist to all Friends who want a better world by showing the value of direct action. In order to get justice for black Americans recognized by President Kennedy, King went to Birmingham; and when a voting law was needed, he went to Selma.

One of the things the world badly needs is more international law. Is not civil disobedience inconsistent with the respect for law which must grow in the process of building a community of man?

In ratifying the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Civilians in Time of War (February 2 1956), the United States acknowledged its humanitarian obligations to permit "the free passage of all consign ments of medical and hospital stores . . . intended onl for civilians of another High Contracting Party, even the latter is its adversary." Therefore, in preventin Friends from ministering to the sufferings of our brother the U. S. is itself violating the spirit, if not the letter, world law. A Quaker Action Group, several Yearly an Monthly Meetings, Young Friends of North America, an many individual Friends are *obeying* the higher law international community as well as the leading of th Spirit which is superior to all governments.

My hope is that as the *Phoenix* sails once again sti more Friends will act in accordance not with the "loca law of a nation-state engaged in a bloody war but heartfelt empathy with their brothers. If that Quak love is liberated to act, our little boat will feel it.

George Lakey is project leader for the contemplated voyage o mercy to Vietnam by the yacht *Phoenix* for which negotiations wer being conducted by the voyage's sponsor. A Quaker Action Group at the time of the JOURNAL's going to press. (See note under "Friend and Their Friends.")

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Why I Am Joining the "Phoenix"

By George Lakey

TWO of my cousins have already gone to Vietnam as soldiers. Their going has seemed more natural than mine, for it is natural for men to leave their families and go to strange places for the purpose of war, but not for the purpose of peace.

But how does one explain a leading, except by recounting the symptoms: a tight and burning chest, a certainty as great as the certainty that I exist at all, a depression as I realize the unsettling this will cause in my family and in my work? A Quaker Action Group could have decided not to send me, the Upland Institute could have decided not to give me a leave of absence, but I felt *I* had no choice about the matter at all. If I remember my history, Marmaduke Stephenson left his plow in the middle of the field when he sailed to Puritan Massachusetts with a group of Friends.

A divine leading is by definition beyond discussion. Yet my understanding of the world is that there should be points of contact between a leading and reason, between a leading and the experience of others, between a leading and the prophetic tradition in religion. Here I should like to explore these points.

Why should you engage in this adventure halfway around the world when you already have made so clear your opposition to the war by actions here in the United States?

Three years ago I wrote letters against the war and voted for "peace candidate" Lyndon Johnson, and the war escalated. Two years ago I lobbied my congressman and organized demonstrations, and the U. S. military commitment swelled. Last year I sat overlong in the Senate gallery protesting the bombing, and I stopped paying the telephone tax, and more napalm killed more of my brothers and sisters. In such a situation should not Friends employ ever more forthright means of exposing the atrocity of this war, even if this means sailing through the Seventh Fleet to take humanitarian aid directly to our suffering friends?

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.565,566-"Friends Journal" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 11/1/67
Edition: Vol.13,No.21
Author: George Lakey
Editor: Frances Williams Browin
Title:

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The crew includes John Braxton, 18, of North Wales, Pa., a Swarthmore College student, and is captained by Swarthmore graduate Robert Eaton of Annapolis, Md., who also was on the first voyage.

The boat is leased by the Philadelphia Quakers from Earle Reynolds, an American anthropologist living in Japan who skippered its first trip to Haiphong.

Lakey's wife, who lives in Philadelphia, attended Wednesday night's meeting. She said she had not seen the Phoenix before viewing the film.

She said her husband decided "this was something he had to do."

Scott listed the project's three goals:

To deliver medical supplies to help persons wounded by American armed forces.

To "protest the U.S. policy in Vietnam and in Southeast Asia. I feel that the U.S. is not only ruining a people, a whole nation, but is ruining my own country as well," Scott said.

"To establish contact with our fellow members of the human family."

Asked if she is "uneasy" about her husband's trip on the Phoenix, Mrs. Lakey said: "I just wish he comes home for Christmas."

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(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Sailing of Peace Ship Defended by Quaker

By FRANK GALEY
Daily Times Staff Writer

MEDIA — It is "very possible" that medical supplies carried into North Vietnam on the Quaker peace boat Phoenix aided in the killing of American soldiers, a Society of Friends (Quaker) official said Wednesday night.

But "these are the things that are in the hands of God," said Lawrence Scott, A Quaker Action Group executive director.

Scott, speaking to about 60 persons in the Providence Meeting House, Providence Road, defended his group's sponsorship of the ketch Phoenix, which sailed into Haiphong earlier this year with mecical supplies.

Asked if the medical supplies — purchased with funds contributed by American citizens — may have helped the North Vietnamese kill "one American," Scott said:

"It also is possible that President Johnson's escalation of the war has contributed to the death of 8,000 to 10,000 Americans."

He said at one time the U.S. Treasury Department licensed certain medical shipments to North Vietnam, adding: "If we've contributed, then the treasury department has also contributed to this sort of thing."

"It is difficult to say" whether the Quaker supplies aided the death of any U.S. soldier, Scott said.

But he admitted "it is quite possible" one North Vietnamese cured with the American drugs "might" have lived to shoot down a U. S. plane over the north.

This problem, Scott said, "is in the hands of God. We are the children of God. We can't play God."

Scott also conceded his Philadelphia - based group has "no absolute assurance" that the supplies didn't find their way eventually into the hands of Communist troops —"and it doesn't bother us any," he added.

Scott said the North Vietnamese Red Cross assured the Quakers the supplies "were not sent to military men."

In any case, the estimated $10,000 worth of supplies freed a corresponding $10,000 in the North Vietnamese economy for the war effort there, Scott said.

He said the Quaker group "makes no distinction" between wounded civilians and wounded soldiers.

"We do not believe that we are helping the enemy," he said.

Scott also was asked if the Phoenix crew tried to convince North Vietnamese officials that they, too, should help end the war and stop killing.

He said the crew "did not ask North Vietnam to end the war against South Vietnam" because the north believes Vietnam is "one country" under the 1954 Geneva Convention.

"I believe that logic is fuzzy," said the questioner.

"I believe that on the whole and primarily, the U.S. is the aggressor in this war," Scott said, adding he believes a victim has the right of violent self defense.

But, he added, "I as a pacifist have given up that right of self defense. I have no right to make that decision for anybody else."

The Quaker official spoke following a film, "The Voyage of the Phoenix," produced by two Canadian Broadcasting Co. (CBC) newsmen who accompanied the Phoenix crew on its first "mercy" trip.

The 50-foot ketch is scheduled to leave Hong Kong at noon Friday for its second voyage into Vietnam — this time destined for Da Nang, South Vietnam with $6,250 in medical supplies.

On board will be a Swarthmore College student, a Swarthmore graduate and an Upland professor who also is the boat's project director.

Scott said the Phoenix and her nine - member crew were to have sailed to Haiphong again, but that this trip has been postponed because of intensified U.S. bombings near the port city.

"We intended to take a load to South Vietnam sometime or other," he said.

Project Director George Lakey —a professor on leave from Crozer Theological Seminary's Upland School for Social Change — said the Phoenix is scheduled for a later trip to North Vietnam with medical aid for the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong).

-2-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.1-"The Daily Time
Chester,Pa
Section II

Date: 11/9/67
Edition:
Author: Frank Galey
Editor:
Title:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DEC 27 1967

QUAKER ACTION GROUP (QAG)

The following news articles which are attached hereto set forth current news concerning the QAG and the voyage of the ketch "Phoenix," which has been unable to deliver its medical supplies to North or South Vietnam:

1. An article captioned, "Sailing of Peace Ship Defended by Quakers," from the Daily Times, Chester, Pa., dated November 9, 1967.

2. An article captioned, "Why I Am Joining the Phoenix," by GEORGE LAKEY, from the Friends Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., dated November 1, 1967.

3. An article captioned, "Quaker Ship Stalled by Fault at Da Nang," from the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., dated November 21, 1967.

4. An article captioned, "Quakers Rebuffed 3d Time by Vietnam," from the Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., dated November 30, 1967.

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ENCLOSURE

100-11342 —

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[redacted] furnished a leaflet captioned "Appeal to the Conscience of America for Peace with Honor in Vietnam" issued by the Catholic Worker, Committee for Non-Violent Action, Student Peace Union, and War Resistors League, all New York. STEWART MEACHAM appeared among the signers of the declaration which stated in part as follows:

"We hereby declare our conscientious refusal to cooperate with the United States Government in the prosecution of the war in Vietnam.

"We encourage those who can conscientiously do so to refuse to serve in the armed forces and to ask for discharge if they are already in.

"Those of us who are subject to the draft ourselves declare our own intention to refuse to serve.

"We urge others to refuse and refuse ourselves to take part in the manufacture or transportation of military equipment, or to work in the fields of military research and weapons development.

"We shall encourage the development of other nonviolent acts, including acts which involve civil disobedience, in order to stop the flow of American soldiers and munitions to Vietnam."

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[redacted]

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[redacted] a copy of the "Friends Journal," dated November 15, 1967, which contains an article captioned "Eyewitness Report from Vietnam," by STEWART MEACHAM. A copy of this item follows:

[redacted]

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Eyewitness Report from Vietnam

By Stewart Meacham

Stewart Meacham of Central Philadelphia Meeting is Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. On a recent visit to South Vietnam for the AFSC he took with him a letter of accreditation as correspondent for the Friends Journal. *The press card (pictured here) issued to him in that capacity by the South Vietnam Press Office he used to attend press briefings in Saigon and as identification when he was observing the September elections in Quang Ngai.*

QUANG NGAI Province has seen considerable military activity and continues to be one of the more active areas for the National Liberation Front. Only a few nights before I went to the city of Quang Ngai (site of a prosthetic center and a child-day-care center operated by the American Friends Service Committee), the Front came into the city and executed a midnight raid on the jail holding over nine hundred political prisoners.

The cool daring of this raid is suggested by the fact that United States and South Vietnamese armed forces, as well as substantial contingents of police, are stationed in Quang Ngai. The NLF set fire to two filling stations in the center of the city and fired small arms into the air at several other points. While all this was going on they broke into the jail, spent the better part of an hour lecturing the prisoners on the merits of the NLF, and then released those who wished to join the struggle against Saigon and U.S. military intervention. Newspapers reported that nearly all the prisoners took advantage of this opportunity.

When I arrived in Quang Ngai, U.S. armed forces were mounting retaliatory attacks against the surrounding countryside. As I stepped off the plane I saw nine military helicopters landing in formation. Other groups of helicopters were coming in behind this one, and by the time I had collected my luggage about fifty helicopters had landed and some were taking off again. That afternoon, from the grounds of the Quang Ngai hospital, I saw U.S. military aircraft dive-bombing with fire bombs on the nearby hills, while helicopters were lowering artillery pieces and other supplies to troops on the ground.

That night there was considerable H and I (harassment and interdiction) fire, which shook the AFSC house where a number of us had gathered for the evening meal.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.597,598-"The Friends Journal" Philadelphia,

Date: 11/15/67
Edition: Vol.13, No.
Author: Stewart Meac
Editor: Frances Willi
Title: Brown

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When one particularly heavy artillery blast occurred, a staff member remarked that this would mean more injured villagers (mostly women, children, and old men) at the hospital. The next day when I visited the hospital's orthopedic ward I counted fifty-two people in twenty-five beds. Some beds held three, some two; in some cases two beds were pulled together for three patients. Two little boys on a stretcher on the floor were the sole survivors of an attack that had wiped out all the rest of their family.

I talked to a nurse in the orthopedic ward, to a doctor in the hospital, and to two G.I. medics assigned to the hospital's emergency reception center. Each told me, in answer to my questions, that over ninety per cent of the injuries to these villagers were caused by U.S. bombs and artillery fire.

Why Noncombatants Are Attacked

The United States is fighting in Vietnam a war in which it cannot distinguish the enemy combatant from the civilian villager. Often, no doubt, there is no sharp distinction. In areas declared to be free-fire zones anything that moves is fired on, and in any combat area anyone—man, woman, or child—who tries to flee is likely to be killed. In such a situation callous attitudes toward the innocent become commonplace, and the normal rights of civilians virtually disappear. The U.S. armed forces and civilian employees must carry out their tasks aware of the fact that whatever they do or plan is probably being observed by an elusive and resourceful enemy hidden among the civilian population—including even that part of the civilian population that works for the Americans. Thus tactics of mass terror are adopted that include the obliteration of entire areas, the removal of all civilians who can be rounded up into concentration points called refugee camps, and the killing of those who resist.

The NLF, on the other hand, move about with considerable freedom over the countryside and within the villages, towns, and cities. There are spectacular instances where they have come and gone without being hindered or betrayed by Vietnamese populations presumed to be relatively "pacified" and friendly. Exchange of fire with the Americans is usually on the NLF's own initiative and under circumstances offering them an advantage. Only then do they emerge from among the people and join in direct military action. Often their hit-and-disappear tactics, which could not possibly work except among a population that will not betray them, operate so swiftly that they have hit and gone before any precise counteraction can be mounted.

Massive terror tactics, like the U.S. fire-bombing of the hillsides outside Quang Ngai after the NLF jailbreak, are commonplace in situations of this sort against an entire area which is suspected (and with good reason) of this harboring within its midst a hidden enemy. They arise out of military considerations and morality quite similar to those in World War II when the Hitler forces would execute a given number of males in a town where an attack on the German troops had been initiated from within the civilian population. One difference is that in Vietnam these artillery and air attacks are more indiscriminate than were the Hitler-type executions. Both must be understood as terror tactics undertaken by an armed force that has to cope with an enemy who can hide at will within the general population.

It was in this atmosphere that the September elections were held in Quang Ngai and throughout the "pacified" sections of South Vietnam. The actual casting of the ballots seemed in good order except for the fact that in some areas, at least, there was no effort made to keep voters from crowding into the voting booths five or even ten at a time. But the counting and the tabulating of the totals left a great deal to be desired. There were enormous discrepancies, never satisfactorily explained; four of the largest newspapers in Saigon were closed down by government order; and when candidates undertook to hold a joint press conference after the balloting to voice their criticism of the election they were dispersed by order of the mayor of Saigon.

How Bombing Targets Are Chosen

One little-known fact bearing on the election is this: before a village in South Vietnam can be bombed or fired on the military forces must get the approval of the district chief. It is up to him to say whether a village is friendly or hostile. The district chiefs all are appointees of General Ky. It is logical to suppose that when the villagers voted they were aware that this was an opportunity to get their "loyalty" into the record against the day when the military might ask permission of the district chief to bomb them.

South Vietnam's military junta now has had its power somewhat legitimatized; for it to crush any Buddhist and student demonstrations will be easier than before. South Vietnamese who have been hoping for a "non-Front" alternative to the military junta will be brought closer to the point where they must face the hard choice of accepting military dictatorship and U.S. power or of joining the NLF.

It is my opinion, based on a wide number of contacts with Vietnamese of many different types, ages, and persuasions, that the Front will continue to grow in strength, since it is now the only refuge of those who feel that the massive military intervention of the United States does gross violence to Vietnam's integrity as a nation and robs its people of the sense of their own nationhood. More and more Vietnamese are coming to this point of view.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 5, 1967

[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

[redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, advised on November 30, 1967, that copies of the following printed leaflet were distributed among the students at the Georgia State College in Atlanta on November 30, 1967, by an individual whose identity was not known to [redacted] at the time:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 100-113982

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STOP THE DRAFT
STOP THE WAR

NATIONWIDE MASS PROTEST
DEC. 4-5

DEMONSTRATION!
ATLANTA INDUCTION CENTER
699 PONCE DE LEON (NEAR SEARS)
MONDAY DEC. 4
6:30 - 9:00 AM
(TIME TO MEET ARRIVING INDUCTEES)

SUPPORT GENE GUERRERO

Gene Guerrero, Jr. will refuse induction into the Army on Monday. He was classified 1-A on November 6th after the Ga. Appeal Board rejected his claim for conscientious objector status. Gene, with his long record of involvement in Atlanta civil rights and anti-war actions, deserves our full support.

SPONSORS

Atlanta Veterans for Peace
Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence
Atlanta Young Socialist Alliance
Atlantans for Peace
American Friends Service Committee
Emory Community Peace Union
Georgia State Committee on Social Issues

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[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

On December 4, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed the picketing demonstration which took place on the sidewalk in front of the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES) at 699 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. The pickets started marching in front of the building at approximately 6:32 a.m., with eleven individuals present. By 7:20 a.m., the pickets numbered 64 individuals, which was the maximum number marching at any one time. The pickets carried signs such as the following:

"Gene Guerrero Will Not Kill"

"Peace Now - Resist"

"Gene Guerrero is a Man, Not a Machine - End the War"

"End the War in Viet Nam - Support Gene Guerrero and Country Music"

"Wars Will Cease When Men Refuse to Fight"

"No More Human Cannon Fodder"

"As A Veteran I Served Gene Guerrero's Right to be a Conscientious Objector - Our Democracy has been Perverted by his Conscription"

"Stop the War in Viet Nam"

"Viet Nam for the Vietnamese"

"Support Prisoners for Peace"

"Zap Them with Love, Not Bombs"

"12,000 Boys Killed and They're Sending 50,000 More - What For?"

[redacted]

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ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

"Merry Christmas. Would the Prince of Peace Approve?"

"Not With My Life or Paycheck You Don't"

"The War Profiteers are Beyond Draft Age - Are You?"

"Make Love - Not War"

"Support Our Boys in Viet Nam - Bring Them Home, Now"

"To My Mind, to Kill in War is Not a Whit Better Than Ordinary Murder. - Albert Einstein"

"Get Us Out of This Mess"

"End the Draft"

"Join Veterans For Peace in Viet Nam"

"Caution - Military Service May Be Hazardous to Your Health"

"Free Speech for GI's"

"Viet Nam for the Vietnamese - Atlanta Young Socialists Alliance"

"Confront the War Makers"

"See What Love Can Do - American Friends Service Committee"

"Hell No, I Won't Go to This Country's Racist War in Viet Nam"

"Bombs Hurt, Fires Hurt, Poison Hurts"

"You Can't Eat Fried Babies"

"Does Might Mean Right?"

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[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

"Hands Off Viet Nam"

"Stop State Supported Sadism"

"Zap Them With Flowers - Not Fire"

"Conscription is the Badge of a Slave"

"Rich Man's War - Poor Man's Fight"

"S.S.O.C. Supports Its First Chairman - Guerrero"

"Support the June 23 Movement - End Police Brutality Against Anti-War Demonstrators"

"Peace - Not Pacification"

"Atlanta Vets - P.O. Box 7477"

"Not With My Life You Don't - Free All Inductees"

"Stop the War Machine"

"Peace Power"

"Life is Love"

"Someday They'll Give a War and Nobody Will Go"

"Returned Peace Corps Volunteers For Peace"

"MACrocasm NApalm MArines RAts"

"God Bless the Grass"

"Stop U.S. Murders in Viet Nam"

"Resist the Draft"

"Blessed are the Peacemakers"

"The Enemy is at Home"

[redacted]

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ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

Thomas Neville Gardner, also known as Tom Gardner, Chairman of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), acted as spokesman for the pickets and appeared to be directing their activities from the sidelines.

Tom Gardner and Mrs. Nancy Grogan Guerrero, wife of Gene Guerrero, Jr., passed out copies of the following printed material to members of the press and other selected individuals:

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[redacted]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RELEASED BY:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 4, 1967

Gene Guerrero, founding chairman of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, will refuse induction into the Army today at the U.S. Armed Forces induction center at 699 Ponce De Leon Avenue. Guerrero has applied for and been denied a conscientious objector classification. A 1965 graduate of Emory University, he was active in the non-violent sit-in movement in 1963 and 1964 which eventually led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Guerrero was instrumental in forming the Southern Student Organizing Committee, a Southwide student organization militantly pro-civil rights and anti-Vietnam war.

Guerrero says in a statement to be released at the induction center, "I believe that a person should attempt to match his actions with his beliefs. Because of my beliefs, I must refuse induction today. I believe that war is wrong and I cannot participate in war. I believe that the war in Vietnam is immoral, illegal, and contrary to the interests of the American people. Even if I were not a conscientious objector, I would hope that I would be able to refuse induction today because of the immorality of the war in Vietnam."

A coalition of Atlanta pacifist and anti-war groups are protesting Guerrero's induction as part of a nationwide "stop the draft" week. Among the sponsors of the demonstration are the following groups: the Southern Student Organizing Committee, Atlanta Veterans for Peace, Atlanta Workshop in Nonviolence, Atlanta Young Socialist Alliance, Atlantans for Peace, American Friends Service Committee, Emory Community Peace Union, Georgia State Committee on Social Issues.

Tom Gardner, chairman of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, headquartered in Nashville, said, "We can no longer allow the politicians in Washington to draft young Southern men to fight in their idiotic, immoral, and imperialistic wars. Gene Guerrero has demonstrated his willingness to risk his life for freedom

[redacted]

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by working to end racist terrorism and repression in the South. His courage and integrity are unquestionable. The real question is what is wrong with the government of our country when it continues to pursue this immoral war? What is wrong with our country when it condemns to jail those who refuse to kill?"

Gardner said, "Our men who are dying and killing in Vietnam must be brought home immediately and the draft must be abolished. Recognizing the need for every individual to resist the draft's attempt to control his life and the right of every young man to refuse to be conscripted into the Army, the Southern Student Organizing Committee supports Gene Guerrero, Jr. in his decision to refuse induction into the military."

Guerrero dropped out of Emory in 1964 to travel the South to encourage white southern students to join the protest movement against segregation. In the summer of 1964, Guerrero was one of a handful of native white Southerners who participated in the Mississippi Summer Project. Guerrero has been working with SSOC (Southern Student Organizing Committee) since then to encourage white people to join in the movement for social change in the South. For the past year he has worked with the trade union movement in North Carolina. He is presently Assistant Director of the Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association. He and his wife reside in Atlanta.

#

For further information, contact
Jody Palmour, 378-9493, or
Howard Romaine, 875-2432

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[redacted]

WHY I MUST REFUSE INDUCTION

Nearly two years ago, I applied for classification as a conscientious objector. Despite overwhelming evidence attesting to the sincerity of my conscientious objection to war, my local draft board has rejected my appeal and ordered me to report for induction today.

I believe that a person should attempt to match his actions with his beliefs. Because of my beliefs, I must refuse induction today. I believe that war is wrong and I cannot participate in war. I believe that the war in Vietnam is immoral, illegal, and contrary to the interests of the American people. Even if I were not a conscientious objector, I would hope that I would be able to refuse induction today because of the immorality of the war in Vietnam.

I also feel strongly that the selective service system itself is immoral and contrary to the values of a democratic society. It discriminates against those who are poor or black, and against those who hold unorthodox religious or political beliefs.

I believe in the democratic traditions of America. I hope that my actions today will help make those traditions a living reality. I do not believe that in a democracy a man should be compelled to kill when his religious beliefs will not allow him to do so.

Gene Guerrero, Jr.
December 4, 1967

[redacted]

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[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

[redacted] passed out the following printed leaflet:

[redacted]

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"HERSHEY PLEDGES DRAFT CRACKDOWN"
--New York Times, Nov. 8, 1967, p. 1--

In a directive dated October 26, 1967, General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service System Director, instructed the nation's 4100 local draft boards as follows:

> illegal activity which interferes with recruiting or causes refusal of duty in the military forces could not by any stretch of the imagination be construed as being in support of the national interest...Demonstrations, when they become illegal, have produced and will continue to produce much evidence that relates to the basis for classification....A local board, upon receipt of this information, may reopen the classification...and... declare the registrant to be a delinquent. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 9, p

As the Times reporter covering the interview of Nov, 7 states, "the decision would result in the drafting of students or other young persons who hold deferments but participate in anti-war demonstrations adjudged to interfere with selective service operation," ostensibly under the statute that provides penalties for "any person who shall knowingly interfere....in any way by force or violence...." with the operation of the draft system.

SUCH USE OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

On October 15, 1965 University of Michigan students protested the Vietnam war by staging a sit-in at the local Selective Service board at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ten of these students lost their II-S deferments and were reclassified I-A by their local boards at the behest of General Hershey. Two students appealed this violation of their rights of free speech by suing the Selective Service System. In the case of Peter Wolff and Richard Short vs. Selective Service Local Boards #16 and #66, the United States Second Court of Appeals ruled on January 30, 1967 as follows:

1. "Local draft board did not have authority to decide that Selective service registrant was 'delinquent' because of participation in demonstration....
3. Local selective service board did not have function of punishing individual registrants for participating in demonstration....
6. ...complaint...that registrant's constitutional rights of speech and assembly were infringed by draft board's reclassification....because of participation in demonstration.. would take precedence over policy of court of nonintervention in affairs of selective service.
12. Ordinarily, selective service registrant must wait until he recieves induction order, and has either obeyed it, or is prosecuted for refusing to obey it...
16. Mere threat of imposition of unconstitutional sanctions will cause immediate irreparable injury to free exercise of rights as fragile and sensitive to suppression as freedom of speech and assembly...

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20.. Right of selective service local boards to reclassify students...because of participation in demonstrations... involved such possibility of irreparable injury...which... permit federal court to intervene..."
(Federal Reporter, Second Series, Vol. 372, pp. 317-25.)

General Hershey's latest disregard of the Court's decision in his directive of October 26 which again attempts to silence dissent by illegal use of the draft has met with vehement protest. Despite Justice Department doubts as to the constitutionality of the directive (N.Y. Time, Nov. 10, p. 1), General Hershey stated that "he did not intend to rescind his recommendation even if the Justice Department did not support him," but would only do so on direct order from President Johnson. Though he requested an Executive Order backing the directive, General Hershey considers the Order unnecessary. "I think we've already got it [the power]," Hershey stated. "I thought it was there two years ago." (N.Y. Times, Nov. 11, p. 5) Thus Hershey explicitly violates the U.S. Court of Appeals decision of but 3 months previous regarding his similar action "two years ago" against the Michigan students.

In further protest, the American Association of University Professors stated in a telegram to Gen. Hershey that "your letter [of October 26] sets down such a vague standard that local boards may induct persons for the exercise of constitutional rights." (N.Y. TIMES, Nov. 11, p.5) In a more drastic action, Columbia University on Nov. 22 announced the suspension of "all on-campus recruiting by military organizations" until the university received adequate assurance that dissenting students would not be illegally persecuted.

#

A CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF EMORY STUDENT GENE GUERRERO WHO INTENDS TO REFUSE INDUCTION ON MONDAY DECEMBER 4. PICKET IN FRONT OF INDUCTION CENTER AT 699 PONCE DE LEON AT 6:300 TO 9:00 A.M. STUDENTS FROM EMORY, AGNES SCOTT, GEORGIA STATE, SPELLMAN PARTICIPATING. PROTECT YOUR CIVIL LIBERTIES BY ACTION.

PICKETT 1
Monday, Dec 4

Theodor Brodek and Thomas Coffin
for the EMORY COMMUNITY PEACE UNION

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[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

The following is a xerox copy of "How Should We Support Our Men in Vietnam":

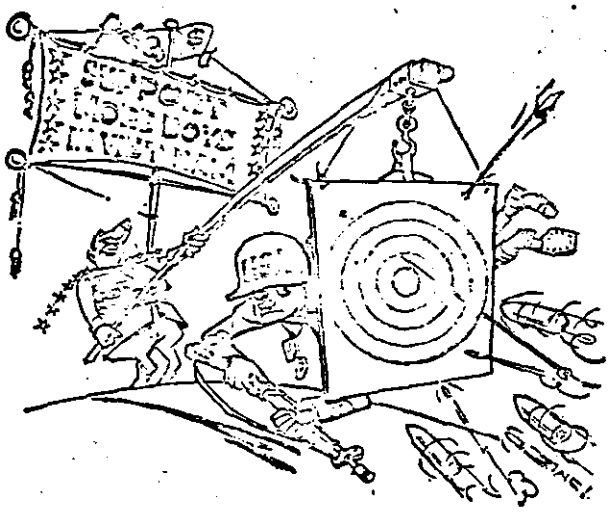
[redacted]

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HOW SHOULD

OUR M

VIETN



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,

Advertisement

Endless Escalation . . .

1. More and more bombing, including population centers. More and more napalm. More and more poisoning chemicals. More and more U.S. troops.
2. Forced hat-in-hand negotiations. Ignore the Geneva accords. Permanent U.S. control of South Vietnam. Terms which the Vietnamese can never accept.
3. In other words, BRING OUR MEN HOME—IN BOXES!!

WHAT SIX MILITARY LEADERS SAY ABOUT VIETNAM:

GENERAL MATTHEW B. RIDGEWAY *Commander of U.S. forces during the Korean War, writing in Look Magazine, 5 Apr*

"It is my firm belief that there is nothing in the present situation or in our code that requires us to bomb a small Asian nati into the stone age."

GENERAL DAVID M. SHOUP *Former Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, speaking at the 10th Annual Junior College Worl Affairs Day, Pierce College, Los Angeles, 14 May 1966.*

"You read, you're televised to, you're radioed to, you're preached to, that it is necessary that we have our armed forces fi killed and maimed, and kill and maim other human beings including women and children because now is the time we must stop so of unwanted ideology from creeping up on this nation. The place we chose to do this is 8,000 miles away with water in between

"The reasons fed to us are too shallow and narrow for students, as well as other citizens. Especially so, when you realize th is happening, no matter how carefully and slowly the military escalation has progressed, may be projecting us toward world cata Surely, it is confusing . . .

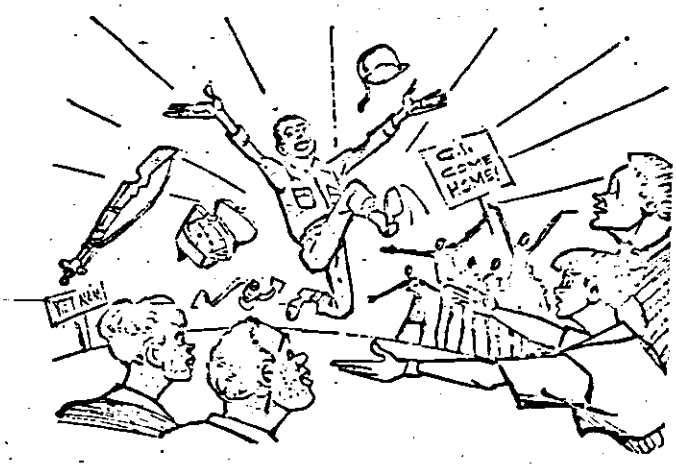
"I want to tell you, I don't think the whole of South East Asia, as related to the present and future safety and freedom of the of this country, is worth the life or limb of a single American . . .

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WE SUPPORT

IEN IN

IAM?



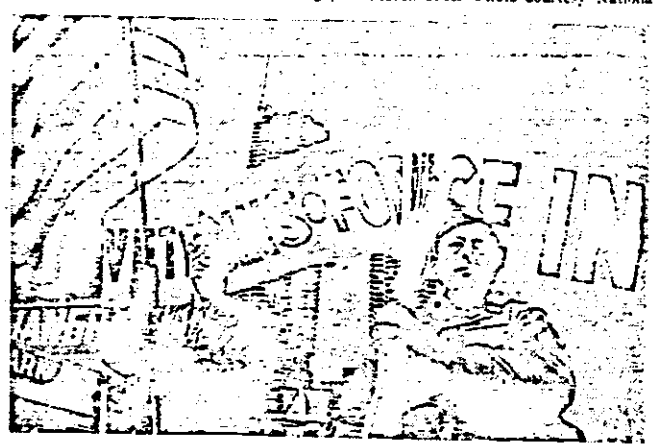
Wednesday, May 24, 1967

Advertisement

. . . or End the War

1. Immediate unconditional halt of all bombing in North and South Vietnam, followed by a cease-fire on the ground.
2. Negotiations with all parties concerned on the basis of the Geneva agreements, which forbid foreign bases in Vietnam and require withdrawal of all foreign troops.
3. In other words, BRING OUR MEN HOME—ALIVE!!

Veterans for Peace in Vietnam color guard, Chicago, 26 March 1966. Photo courtesy National Guardian.



JOIN THE VETS' MEMORIAL DAY PEACE

[redacted]

"I believe that if we kept and would keep our dirty, bloody, dollar-crooked fingers out of the business of these nations be depressed, exploited peo they will arrive at a solution of their own. That design and want. That they fight and work f If unfortunately their revolution must be of the violent type because the "have refuse to share with the "have-nots" by any p method, at least what they get will be their own, and not the American style, which they don't want and above all don't want c down their throats by Americans."

LT. GENERAL JAMES GAVIN *Testifying before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 21 February 1967.*

". . . bombing attacks intended to achieve psychological impact through the killing of noncombatants is unquestionably wrong. I the attack of targets near areas highly populated by civilians, where civilians are likely to be casualties, is also militarily as well as by wrong . . .

"I believe that we can negotiate with Hanoi and with the National Liberation Front confident that a free, neutral and indep Vietnam can be established, with guarantees of stability from an international body."

BRIG. GENERAL WILLIAM WALLACE FORD *Writing to the Editor of the New York Times, 27 April 1967 (published 3 May*

"General Westmoreland's statement that American fighting men in Vietnam have been 'dismayed,' and he likewise, by 'recent exp outs at home,' deserves rejoinder.

"Certainly the country is proud of General Westmoreland, and proud of the splendid forces which he commands. It does not foll the country is obliged to send them, and itself, to destruction.

"The case against escalation has been perfectly presented by Senator McGovern, and I shall not try to improve upon it.

"The time has come, however, to strike down the implication that whoever does not follow blindly and uncomplainingly in the expansion of this war is somehow unpatriotic. Stalwart heroes of the Army and of West Point, who also learned well the 'Duty, Honor, Country,' have counseled against a land war in Asia. One thinks of MacArthur, of Ridgeway, of Gavin. There are

"I volunteered in World War I and served every day in that war, every day in World War II, and every day during the Korea H sailed, I am quite ready to serve again. This does not release me from the duty, nor deny me the right, of trying t my country on a provident and enlightened course.

"I besought my newly elected Representative in 1964 to try to keep us from further involvement in Vietnam. I voted in 1964 Presidential candidate who opposed escalation of the conflict. I am still trying. I consider it the highest patriotism."

REAR ADMIRAL ARNOLD E. TRUE *Writing to the Editor of the Palo Alto (Calif.) Times, 3 March, 1966.*

"We can end the Vietnam fiasco without dishonor by (1) dealing with the Vietcong as a major party to the war, (2) implem Geneva Accords, (3) withdrawing our troops and (4) letting the Vietnamese settle their own problems . . .

"General Ky is naturally willing to fight to the last American soldier and the last American dollar. It is about time that Am should make their own decisions and stop blabbing about 'commitments' and saying 'it is up to Hanoi'."

BRIG. GENERAL HUGH B. HESTER *Writing to Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, 8 May, 1967.*

"I opposed U.S. involvement in Indo-China in 1954, as did General Ridgeway, then Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army (see hi Soldier: Memoirs of Matthew B. Ridgeway). Both of us feared this would involve U.S. ground forces in the jungles and swamps o against the almost limitless Asian masses.

"I have opposed every increase in that involvement since. I oppose the Vietnamese War now, not only because it is being wa violation of the U.S. Constitution and U.S. treaty obligations under the U.N. Charter, but also because it is in violation of the basic ests of the American people. The Vietnam War is not a war of self-defense or even of general self-interest. It is a war in the interests of only a very few.

"I therefore support those veterans of previous wars who are planning protests and demonstrations in Washington, D.C., o morial Day, against the Johnson Administration war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. This is an illegal, immor wholly unnecessary war.

"And I hope that these veterans now working for a sane American future will take this opportunity to set up an effective organi perhaps along a loose confederation line, to work for a prompt end to a war which is betraying our great traditions as a free, h peace-loving people.

"I know of no more fitting or proper task for men who have demonstrated their devotion and loyalty to the American people by their lives in combat, than by protesting against the terribly dangerous and unnecessary war the Johnson Administration is imposin the people of Vietnam. Their action, I believe, in doing these things, constitutes the exercise of patriotism in its very highest form

Sponsored by:

VETERANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

A. A. Rayner, Jr.
Commander

Sholem Lebovitz,
Treasurer

OUR MEN ARE DYING IN VAIN. BI

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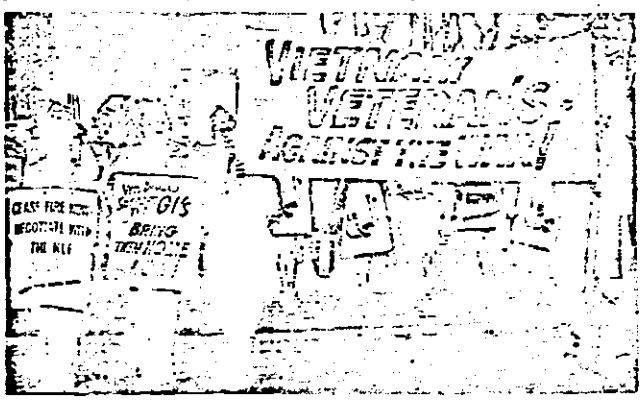
[illegible] WASHINGTON, D.C. MAY 27-30

Our men in Vietnam and the Vietnamese people are dying in vain. To demand an end to this senseless slaughter, to demand that our men in Vietnam be brought home—alive—veterans of the U.S. armed forces will hold their first national peace action on Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30th, in Washington, D.C.

To dramatize our demands we will conduct a solemn Memorial Day procession through downtown Washington. We will start at noon, May 30th, from Dupont Circle, walking to Lafayette Square, opposite the White House. There a memorial ceremony to the American and Vietnamese victims of the war will be held. Veterans of World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam will speak. Parents of soldiers serving or killed in Vietnam will also speak. Brief memorial services by clergy of the major faiths will follow. The lowering of a flag and blowing of taps will conclude the event.

Washington headquarters will be in the Willard Hotel, 14th & Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., opening May 27th. Vets from throughout the country will be welcome for discussions of ways they can work together to oppose and end the war. Sgt. Donald Duncan, decorated hero of the Special Forces ("green berets"), will participate in the talks May 29 and 30.

Use the coupon directly below to send your moral and financial support.



- Vietnam veterans denounce the war they fought in. New York, 15 April 1967. Photo by Ted Reich.

WHETHER YOU COME OR NOT, FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

VETERANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM
7127 South Chicago Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60619
Phone: FA 4-2695, FA 4-2696

☐ Please send _____ copies of this ad at 5¢ each, 100 copies for $3.00. I enclose $ _____ for this purpose.

☐ Please send information on setting up a local vets group.

☐ Here is my contribution of $ _____ to help pay for this ad, the peace action in Washington and future vets' peace work.

Name Telephone.....
Street
City & State Zipcode.....
Branch of Service Highest Rank.....

BRING THEM HOME NOW—ALIVE!

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[redacted]

ANTIDRAFT ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 4 THROUGH 8, 1967

Regarding the above conference, Source Four, on April 19, 1967, furnished an announcement for the conference captioned "The Role of the Southern Radical in the American New Left." This announcement made mention of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Progressive Labor Party, and the DuBois Clubs as having been invited to speak.

At approximately 7:00 a.m. on December 4, 1967, Gene Guerrero, Jr. entered the AFEES in Atlanta, in accordance with his orders to report for induction.

At 9:05 a.m., Major Manuel Heredia, Commanding Officer, AFEES, advised that Joaquin Eugene Guerrero, Jr. had refused induction into the United States Army.

At about 9:12 a.m., Gene Guerrero exited from the main entrance of the AFEES, at which time he stood on the steps to the building while he read from a copy of a prepared statement headed "Why I Must Refuse Induction" which had been distributed previously, and a copy of which is included herein. At approximately 9:17 a.m., Guerrero and the remaining pickets departed from the AFEES.

No disorder occurred during the above demonstration, and no arrests were made. The pickets did not obstruct access to the building, and did not attempt to gain access to the building. The pickets did not hinder any inductees from reporting and did not surrender or burn any Selective Service cards.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new part of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen of New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP published "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magaizine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newpaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states, that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

[redacted]

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1

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student", which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the Summer of 1966 the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project.

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[redacted]

3

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The masthead of the June, 1967, issue of "Southern Patriot", official publication of SCEF, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

The "Nashville Banner", Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

The April, 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student", published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

1. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 22, 1942, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1950's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1962 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

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1

[redacted]

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of the organization, as set forth in the preamble to its constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anticommunism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC have varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

i

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15 - 17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the USA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

November 27, 1967

United States Dept. of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir,

I am a high school senior involved in a term paper for my course in National Problems. The topic of this paper is [redacted] American Friends Service Committee in North/South Viet Nam. If there is any information that you could send or a reference to another department that you could forward, I would appreciate it very much. Thank you for your trouble.

[redacted]

REC-62 100-11392-508

DEC 5 1967

ack EBS/mel
11/30/67

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-62 100-11372-508

November 30, 1967

MAILED 12
NOV 30 1967
COMM-FBI

Dear

Your letter of November 27th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I am unable to furnish the data you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker Church. The Bureau has not investigated this group, although the Domestic Intelligence Division is following the activities of this organization in connection with demonstrations protesting U. S. actions in Vietnam.

ED:mel (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington 98104
November 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM INFORMATION CONCERNING

A summary concerning weekly vigils protesting United States intervention in Vietnam which were held in the State of Washington during the past week is set out hereinafter:

1. SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1967

On November 22, 1967, a confidential source reported about 25 persons participated in this demonstration sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). [redacted]

The AFSC is the social out-reach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

2. WEEKLY SILENT VIGIL BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1967 UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1967

On November 22, 1967, a second source reported about 45 students and faculty members took part in this vigil. No members of any basic revolutionary organization were recognized in attendance.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

Pics
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ENCLOSURE

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

3. SILENT VIGILS EACH WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, EVERETT, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1967

On November 22, 1967, a Special Agent of the FBI observed approximately 14 persons taking part in a silent vigil at the Federal Office Building, Everett, under the sponsorship of the Everett Committee for a Peaceful Solution in Vietnam (ECPSV). A reproduction of a leaflet given to passersby is attached. No members of any basic revolutionary organization were recognized in attendance.

> The ECPSV was self-described in its own literature as being composed of a small group of persons with no formal organization whose purpose is to express their opposition to United States intervention in Vietnam.

4. SILENT VIGILS EACH FRIDAY AFTERNOON BEGINNING JANUARY 6, 1967, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1967

On November 24, 1967, [redacted] observed approximately nine participants in this vigil. No members of any basic revolutionary organization were recognized in attendance. The name of the sponsoring group was not announced. [redacted]

Representatives of various law enforcement agencies in the communities in which the vigils were held advised no violence and no arrests occurred.

[redacted]

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Following are excerpts from a remarkable document — "The War in Vietnam," a white pa[per] prepared by the staff of the Senate Republican Policy C[ommi]ttee. Despite efforts to limit its availability, The New York Times *carried these excerpts on May 2. For full text, see below.*

INTRODUCTION

As of April 1967, the war to contain Communist aggression in Vietnam has assumed for the United States these unusual dimensions:

It means a conflict that has escalated from a small force of 600 American technicians to over a half-million fighting men.

It means over 8,000 men killed.

It means over 50,000 wounded.

It means greatly increased American conscription at a time when the rest of the Western world has done away with its draft.

It means our longest war since the American Revolution — six years — a weary nightmare and yet the men who fight are fighting with extraordinary bravery and skill.

It means not knowing at any given moment precisely who the enemy is.

It means a war which is not simply fought over this tiny land of Vietnam; for this war, unlike all others in American history, is more and more justified as much on geopolitical grounds as on the defense of one small government.

It means our relative isolation as the world's policeman, for here we have no Grand Alliance as in World War II, no United Nations Combined Forces as in Korea. In addition to South Vietnamese troops, four Pacific nations have provided some fighting help — with our financial assistance.

It means fighting a people who claim this is a civil war, and who in turn are spurred on by two giant powers quarreling openly with each other.

Powers Assumed by President

It means that while we have committed 500,000 men to battle communism, neither the Soviet Union nor Red China — the great Communist powers — has found it necessary to commit troops.

It means the most frustrating sort of war, with no front lines, which breaks out here and there, even across national borders in Laos and Cambodia, neither of which is involved.

It means spending over $300,000 to kill each enemy soldier.

It means spending $24-billion a year, with another increase in taxes threatened, a further drain on an already inadequate gold supply, and an escalation of inflation.

It means enormous discretionary powers assumed by the President, with Congress asked to approve his actions after the fact.

It means the nation which started the war — France — and lost it, now has become our most outspoken critic while profiting heavily from the war.

It means a war where, in the eyes of many Asiatics, we are fighting against indigenous Asiatic nationalism, much as France did in the past.

It means the first war in our history fought not only on the battlefield but brought into the American livingroom, every day, through the raw emotionalism of today's mass communications.

It means a war in which religious controversy between Catholic minority and Buddhist majority has come dangerously close to causing collapse of the successive governments of South Vietnam.

Here at home this confusion, this frustration, has raised challenges within Congress, within colleges and universities, within the press, [illegible] the military itself — and all to a degree not experienced in the United States since the Civil War. Conscientious objectors today outnumber their Korean counterparts 4 to 1. [redacted]

CONCLUSION

Obviously, there is a great amount of information to which only Mr. Johnson and his advisors have access. A review such as this must perforce rely on materials that have been made public by the Administration, or are obtainable from other public sources.

One other observation is necessary. Deep currents, Asian in origin, hold enormous sway over events in Vietnam yet cannot be adequately treated in a brief political history. A list of such currents is large, and would include the observation that Vietnam is basically Buddhist and Confucian, both ethical religions without a personal god. Thus, Asiatic communism as espoused by Asiatics can masquerade as an ally in the older, more familiar struggle against Western theism, Western colonialism, and Western capitalism.

Difference in Asian Attitudes

In a larger sense much more can be cited to confound the best of minds in resolving the Vietnamese conflict. The West divides good and evil, and thinks that evil can be conquered. Yet in Asia, a man is generally capable of believing that something is simultaneously good and bad, right and wrong, black and white, in such a manner as to render most difficult real understanding by the Western mentality.

Just as difficult to comprehend are the "politics" of the Buddhists, or the meaning of their proposals for a peaceful, Vietnam; we dismiss them as visionary or unrealistic, yet they may be more acceptable and understandable to the South Vietnamese — after 27 years of warfare — than anything we propose in our Western political terminology.

In short, we Americans cannot simply go to Asia, wipe the slate clean, and say to them, "This is how it shall be." The Vietnamese have their own view of nationalism, quite different from ours, the Vietnamese Communists identify with it, and it renders our involvement immeasurably difficult.

Does the Republican Party serve America best by saying that politics stops at the water's edge? That we must rally behind the President? Does bipartisanship mean that Democratic mistakes are Republican responsibilities?

Republicans — for two decades — have believed the United States must not become involved in a land war on the Asian continent. We are so involved today.

Republicans have believed that no American military intervention should be unilateral. Our commitment today in Vietnam is primarily unilateral.

Republicans, in 1954, made a limited commitment to the South Vietnam Government. Under the Democrats, our commitment has become open-ended.

Before making any further decisions to support or differ with the President, Republicans might agree to seek hard, realistic answers to two basic questions:

1. What precisely is our national interest in Thailand Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos?

2. To what further lengths are we prepared to go in support of this interest? [redacted]

The full text of the Republican white paper, "The War in Vietnam" (58 pp.), is available from Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, for $1.00. Reprints these excerpts are available from SANE for 1¢ each.

To learn more about [illegible] and RDE Commission visit our website

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

November 13, 1967

QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference Philadelphia communication dated October 13, 1967.

[redacted] the November 1967 newsletter of the Central Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, 1515 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa., which stated in part as follows:

> "GEORGE LAKEY left Philadelphia on October 11 to be Vietnam projects leader for A Quaker Action Group and a member of the crew of the Phoenix. After consulting on AQAG business in Tokyo and with members of the Phoenix crew in Hong Kong, he went to Saigon to make final arrangements for a load of medical supplies to the United Buddhist Church of South Vietnam. In two sailings from Hong Kong the Phoenix plans to deliver supplies to all three parts of Vietnam during the next two months.
>
> "GEORGE is on temporary leave from Upland Institute where he teaches. BERIT LAKEY and CHRISTINA remain at 3711 Spring Garden Street.
>
> "LAWRENCE SCOTT recently returned from Hong Kong, Phnom Penh, and Saigon, spoke at the last Meeting for Business of having been in Hong Kong with the new crew of the Phoenix: BOB EATON, Captain, 23; BERYL NELSON, 23; JOHN BRAXTON, 19, and KYOKO KODA, a Japanese girl, 25. The Phoenix, carrying medical supplies to Vietnam, is about to make its second voyage and will soon be sailing into the teeth of the Seventh Fleet.

100-113992-

ENCLOSURE

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QUAKER ACTION GROUP

"STEWART MEACHAM, Peace Education Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, spent a portion of the summer in Vietnam in connection with their new program.

"MARJORIE NELSON has begun a two-year period of service with the AFSC's medical program in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam."

"The Philadelphia Inquirer", Philadelphia, Pa., November 9, 1967, carried an article captioned, "QUAKERS TAKE MEDICAL CARGO TO SOUTH VIETNAM." A copy of this article follows. "The Philadelphia Inquirer", November 9, 1967, carried an article captioned, "AIR RAIDS BAR QUAKER SHIP IN HAIPHONG TRIP." A copy of this article follows.

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Air Raids Bar Quaker Ship in Haiphong Trip

HONG KONG, Nov. 8 (UPI). —Deterred by American bombing of North Vietnam, the crew of the Quaker ship Phoenix abandoned Wednesday plans to sail to Haiphong and decided to deliver the $5000 cargo of medical supplies to Da Nang in South Vietnam.

At a news conference George Lackey, project director of A Quaker Action Group of Philadelphia, said North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh cabled him that "barbarous American air attacks" prevented the trip.

GEORGE LAKEY

SAILING ON TUESDAY

Lackey said that although the crew still hopes for future runs to the north, and possible help to the Vietcong, the 50-foot Phoenix will sail for Da Nang on Tuesday, with or without South Vietnamese visas.

Lackey said he received the telegram in September, shortly after the Phoenix arrived in Hong Kong from Hiroshima, but was "foolishly optimistic that there would be a long bombing pause to enable us to sail to Haiphong."

Lackey said there was no loss of face in the change of plans because "medical supplies and medical assistance in South Vietnam have broken down far more than in North Vietnam."

RED CROSS TO HELP

The drugs and surgical instruments will be delivered to the Red Cross and the Unified Buddhist Church of South Vietnam, he said.

Lackey, 30, a professor of sociology at Upland Institute, Chester, Pa., said the group plans to contact North Vietnam and a Vietcong agent in Cambodia in reference to future trips, possibly as soon as they return from Da Nang.

Others in the crew are Robert Eaton, 23, of Annapolis, Md., skipper of the ketch; Chris Cowley, 29, British-born resident of Sweden; Harrison Butterworth, 49, of South Strafford, Vt., a professor of English at Ohio University; John Braxton, 19, North Wales, Pa.; Miss Maryann McNaughton, 23, Kokomo, Ind.; Miss Kyodo Koda, 25, of Japan, and Brian Victoria, 27, of Omaha, Neb., a Buddhist Monk, now living in Japan.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.2-"The Philadelph
Inquirer"
Philadelphia,Pa

Date: 11/9/67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Walter H.Annenb
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

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Quakers Taking Medical Cargo To S. Vietnam

The Quaker ketch Phoenix will sail from Hong Kong Friday bound for Da Nang in South Vietnam with a cargo of medical supplies for South Vietnamese Buddhists and the Red Cross.

Lawrence Scott, executive secretary of A Quaker Action Group, said Tuesday the yacht will have a crew of nine, including skipper Robert Eaton, 23, of Philadelphia. Eaton sailed as first mate of a previous Phoenix voyage to the North Vietnam port of Haiphong last spring.

The medical supplies, worth $6250, will be given to the Unified Buddhist Church and the South Vietnamese Red Cross, Scott said.

'TO HELP CIVILIANS'

After the trip, Scott said, the Phoenix will take medical supplies to the Red Cross of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong. He said that voyage would be made "as soon as we can do it after returning to Hong Kong."

Scott said the purpose of the voyages was "to help suffering civilians who have been bombed in the war and to contact people in the midst of war, regardless of where they are located in Vietnam."

"We see it as a symbolic witness against the cruelty of war," he added.

'SYMBOLIC WITNESS'

Scott said the crew hoped to spend five days in Da Nang. He said they would visit the American mission there "to pay a courtesy call as citizens of the United States and to protest the war."

Scott said the money for the medical aid was provided by the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Canadian Friends Service Committee and a Buddhist organization in Japan.

The Phoenix crew was made up of seven Americans, a Briton and a Japanese woman.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

p.2-"The Philadelph Inquirer" ——Philadelphia,Pa

Date: 11/8/67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Walter H.Annenbe
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-446453) 11/9/67

LEGAT, HONG KONG (100-86)(P)

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Remylet 10/20/67.

As has been publicly announced the yacht "Phoenix" is slated to sail to DaNang, South Vietnam. The November 8 AmConGen telegram identifies those who will be aboard.

Legat will continue to follow and furnish information as received.

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DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted] 10/20/67

LEGAT, HONG KONG [redacted]

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP;
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Re Philadelphia airtel 9/14/67.

Enclosed herewith are three clippings each from Hong Kong English language newspapers as follows: 8/26/67 "South China Morning Post"; 9/16/67, "Hong Kong Standard"; 9/16/67 "China Mail"; 10/2/67 "Hong Kong Standard."

As of 10/12/67 the yacht PHOENIX was still in Hong

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Kong awaiting clearance from the North Vietnam government to sail into the port of Haiphong. The ship was taken to a Hong Kong shipyard on October 10.

To learn more about OCR and PDF Compression visit our website

EX-108 REC-25 100-11392-516

October 4, 1967

Dear [redacted]

While I certainly appreciate the interest which prompted you to write on September 28th and to send me the enclosure, I am unable to furnish the information you are seeking concerning [redacted] the American Friends Service Committee since data contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Please do not infer that we do or do not have any information in our files relating to the individual or organization about which you inquired.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the manner in which persons are employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, you may desire to direct your question in this regard to the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20506.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 4 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The American Friends Service Committee is well known to the Bureau as a pacifist group within the Quaker church.

HRH:kcf (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 OCT 4 1967

To learn more about FBI and DOJ declassification guidelines, visit our website

[redacted]

September 28, 1967

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau Of Investgation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

[redacted]

Are local OEO Directors appointed by "Czar" Schriever, or by someone in each district? I am most interested in learning how Mr. Jenkins landed in Rockford after his rather extensive travels and residences all over the world.

Sincerely, and with Best Wishes,

[redacted]

REC-25 62-11392-506

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

OCT 9 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

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New Director Explains Views On Anti-Poverty Program Here

By BARBARA SCHULZ
Morning Star Staff Writer

America's Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the legislation that started the national anti - poverty program, was really enacted to help the Negro, said the new director of Winnebago County Community Action Committee.

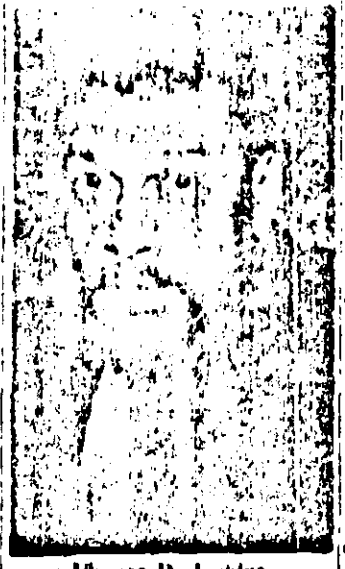
Ulysses D. Jenkins, who assumed the local post last week, believes that R. Sargent Shriver, instigator and director of the Office of Economic Opportunity "was afraid to say what he really had in mind."

"He was trying to be clever," said Jenkins.

Not only should the OEO be reformed to indicate that it is the branch of the government designated to bring Negroes more fully into the mainstream of American life, it also should have a director with cabinet status, said Jenkins.

OUT OF COUNTRY

Jenkins was in Europe when Shriver started the program here in 1964, and he thinks may-



Ulysses D. Jenkins
. . . Anti-poverty director

be being outside the country gave him a clearer perspective of what was happening.

Jenkins, 41, began his job here in Rockford last week after working for the Urban League in New Jersey and New York for nearly two years.

Before that, he lived in Europe for 11 years.

Much of the time was spent pursuing a career in acting and directing in the theater of Germany and Switzerland (Jenkins speaks fluent German) — an interest which Jenkins now classes as "an avocation."

Jenkins was born in Chicago, and was graduated from Englewood High School and Wilson Junior College.

"I'm just a poor boy who went a long way," he said.

He served with the Navy during World War II, got his bachelor's degree in sociology from small William Penn College in Oskaloosa, Iowa in 1951, and then worked for the Urban League in Milwaukee from 1951 to 1954 — doing vocational guidance for Negroes, and helping rural people adjust to urban life.

Then he joined the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization Jenkins describes as a "forerunner to the Peace Corps."

Jenkins says during a year he helped build schools in southern Italy, helped Austrian villagers restore their homes after the Donau River overflowed, built houses in Algiers after an earthquake, picked potatoes for a hospital in Germany, and wheat in the Russian Ukraine.

Jenkins lived for almost 10 years in Hamburg, Germany, acting in several repertory theater companies working in television, and doing graduate work at the University of Hamburg.

They now have two children, a boy, 7, and a girl, 6.

JOINED URBAN LEAGUE

Jenkins jumped into Urban League work when he returned to the United States in 1966 because "I think I have learned something and I think there is something my people should know about themselves."

Jenkins says he has not been in Rockford long enough to discuss its problems.

He maintains "Americans want to quickly accept solutions to problems that have no quick solutions — problems that may not be solved in our lifetime."

He suspects that Rockford's real problems may not be economic as much as "problems of a people who do not have pride in themselves — people who are apathetic and lack motivation."

"America is no longer an isolated country," says Jenkins. "People must be interested in those around them, and sometimes interest is not enough, they must want to help, and they must know what kind of help is needed."

Jenkins says there also is a danger of "thinking you have the answers to other people's problems when you only have the answer to your own problem."

"There's an old Indian proverb," sayd Jenkins, "that goes, 'Let me walk in the other man's moccasins before I criticize him.'"

Jenkins, who will be paid $12,000 to oversee a program which last year spent $293,411, has a

ford Chamber of Comm
executive secretary John
vich. He'll be in DeKalb
day and Tuesday at an OE
tional conference on writing
eral applications.

Jenkins carefully avoids
word Negro, and instead
the expression Afro-Amer
He did his graduate worl
Hamburg on the role of
Afro-American in Colonial A
ica, and he believes that A
cans black and white woul
derstand themselves bett
they studied that period,
er than thinking American
tory started with the Dec
tion of Independence.

SECONDARY STATUS

Colonial laws which de
slaves, and returned run
slaves to their masters, a
colonial culture which de
Negroes as property gave
Negro his secondary statu
day, Jenkins believes.

Anti - poverty legisl
came 20 years too late
should have come right
World War II," Jenkins
This tardiness is responsibl
the riots and civil disturba
of the past decade, he said.

He likens anti-poverty le
tion to the law after the
War which gave every Neg
acres of land and a mule
worries that it is not enou
solve the problem.

He wants to get the a
committee — a potpourri of
sons of assorted motives
backgrounds — to "start w
ing together."

And they should have p
to do making office facilitie

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Re Philadelphia communication dated September 12, 1967.

[redacted] a source furnished the following items received from Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and which are attached hereto for information:

1. A Quaker Action Group newsletter #7 dated September 1967 subcaptioned "Phoenix Sails to Hong Kong" and "Quaker Witness in Washington."

2. A letter from A Quaker Action Group to individuals and groups interested in showing the film "The Voyage of the Phoenix."

3. A reprint of an article captioned "To Haiphong With Love" by CARL P. ZIETLOW reprinted from the Christian Century August 2, 1967.

100-11392-

ENCLOSURE

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Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Newsletter No. 7 September, 1967

PHOENIX SAILS TO HONG KONG

The Phoenix set sail from Hiroshima on August 25, some six months after it left the same harbor on its first uncertain voyage to Haiphong. Pictures of the send-off are familiar - paper ribbons festooned from the ship to the docks lined with friendly Japanese - but the crew has a different look this time.

The dream of a truly international voyage of brotherhood is coming true. Three young Friends from the United States have been joined by Miss Kyoko Koda of Beheiren - the Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee, sparked by artists and intellectuals who seek to keep Japan's Peace Constitution inviolate and to help build a world movement for peace.

It is a young crew that will take the Phoenix on its first leg to Hong Kong. Twenty-three year-old Bob Eaton of Philadelphia, who was the youngest member of the first Hiroshima to Hong Kong crew, is captain for this voyage. His first mate, Beryl Nelson, of the Courtland Avenue Friends Church of Kokomo, Indiana, is 22. Beryl has been a sailor too - on the Great Lakes. John Braxton, of Swarthmore College and Gwynned Meeting in Pennsylvania, is 19. Mis Koda, writer, editor, and winner of a local women's yachting tournament, is 25.

Other young Japanese joined the crew in work parties which put the Phoenix in shape for the voyage (and even attracted a Marine from a nearby U.S. base!), as well as the vigil in the Hiroshima Peace Park in support of the Quaker Action vigil at the Pentagon August 6-14.

But no story of Japanese involvement in this voyage would be complete without mention of Dr. Tomin Harada, head of a Hiroshima hospital, and chairman of the World Friendship Center. Once again he took charge of the purchase of medical supplies for the Phoenix to carry to the Red Cross Society of North Vietnam. In his capable hands the brief list received from the Hanoi Red Cross was smoothly transformed into carefully packed boxes of surgical instruments. Dr. Harada, who is bringing South Vietnamese war victims to his hospital for plastic surgery, would like to undertake similar treatment for North Vietnamese.

The PHOENIX should arrive in Hong Kong about September 8. There it will take on medicines to supplement its cargo and five additional crew members. They are: William Heick, professional cameraman from Mill Valley, California, who filmed the first voyage for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Harrison Butterworth, on sabbatical from Chio University; Dr. Willis Butler, a physician from Honolulu; Dr. Masahiro Ueno, a Japanese physician who, like Kyoko Koda, is sponsored by Beheiren; and Maryann McNaughton, of Philadelphia.

----Lawrence Scott, Executive Secretary of A Quaker Action Group, will meet with the crew in Hong Kong for several days of orientation beginning September 18.

Negotiations for clearance to bring the Phoenix into Haiphong are still going on. The intensified bombing of North Vietnam makes it more difficult than ever for Hanoi authorities to receive the crew. Once more we are proceeding in the hope that way will open - and the determination to be ready when it does.

The August 6-13 vigil at the Pentagon attracted some 80 people in the course of its eight days, and was well-reported in Washington newspapers. Representatives of the group were unable to see Secretary of Defense McNamara, but were given half an hour with Paul Nitze, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Dialogue with Pentagon employees and guards was pointed, but friendly, as vigil participants persistently "leaned" on rules restricting communication. Leafleting, confined at the beginning of the week to the immediate vicinity of the vigil at the River Entrance, was carried to all the entrances of the building by the end of the week. The group was also told that a vigil inside the building or on the steps would not be permitted. On Tuesday, a group of five walked up to the River Entrance door and announced its intention of setting up a vigil inside. The guards locked the doors, so the group held a one-hour vigil before the doors. This witness was repeated on the next three days.

Roland Micklen, of Rochester, New York, who participated in the vigil with his family, returned to Washington for a five-day fast for peace at the White House.

Ross Flanagan closed his vigil at the Treasury Department on August 11. He is now back on the job with New York Yearly Meeting.

NEWS OF PHOENIX I CREW

Members of the Phoenix crew have asked for an administrative review of the revocation of their passports. This is the first step in a legal challenge to the State Department's action which is being carried forward by the American Civil Liberties Union. The Treasury Department has recommended prosecution of the Phoenix crew for violating the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the Justice Department has begun investigation. New York Yearly Meeting and 57th Street Monthly Meeting of Chicago have both minuted their support of the Phoenix crew. A Quaker Action Group would like to hear from any other Meetings which take similar action.

Betty Boardman, Horace Champney, and Phil Drath are still being kept busy with speaking engagements. Carl Zietlow has joined the staff of A Quaker Action Group as Field Representative and is now on an assignment abroad.

HELP WANTED ! !

With plane tickets, medical supplies on board the Phoenix, staff salaries, office rent - you know how it is. We have again gone into debt to get this voyage under way, in the firm faith that you will want to share in it. We urgently need money to pay travel bills now. Since we still cannot cash drawn to A Quaker Action Group, please make checks payable to Wilmer J. Young.

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Enclosed is my contribution of $_____ for projects of A Quaker Action Group.

Name _____

Address _____ zip code _____

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To HAIPHONG With LOVE



Reprinted with permission from The Christian Century

August 2, 1967

Hanoi and the Trek of the Phoenix

by CARL P. ZIETLOW

Preliminaries

"Thou shalt not kill—except thine enemy" is how the Fifth Commandment is usually interpreted. But for the nine pacifists who sailed the 50-foot yacht Phoenix, laden with medical supplies, into the North Vietnam harbor of Haiphong during Holy Week this year, as well as for their sponsor (A Quaker Action Group—A.Q.A.G.), the Old Testament version still holds: "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Besides, they contend that viewing other men as "the enemy" limits constructive relationships and prevents reconciliation among men, that the true "enemy" is not other men but disease, poverty, war and ignorance.

The Phoenix sailed first from Tokyo to Hiroshima, where A-bomb victims, physicians and civilians helped the crew select, purchase, package and load the medical supplies. During this part of the voyage and the subsequent sailing to Hong Kong, crew member Betty Boardman of Wisconsin, mother of six, and I were in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, where we had gone by plane to interpret the voyage to North Vietnam representatives there; to provide information on the crew, cargo, markings, schedule and route; and to obtain permission to sail into Haiphong harbor. Betty then flew to Hong Kong for the last part of the voyage; I went on to Hanoi to prepare for the yacht's arrival.

An Isolated Capital

In many ways Hanoi is isolated. From the west the only approach is by the International Control Commission plane which makes a circular tip stopping at Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Hanoi on Fridays and alternate Tuesdays. Many flights do not get to Hanoi because of bad weather or U.S. bombing: my flight encountered neither. I was met by five Red Cross officials who greeted me warmly and ushered me into a private room in the terminal, where we got acquainted, drank tea and filled out customs papers. It was through the North Vietnam Red Cross that I made the arrangements for the Phoenix's arrival and our week's stay.

Hanoi is a beautiful place, similar to cities in southern France with parks, lakes, wide tree-lined streets and boulevards. There are few cars; most people walk, ride bicycles or travel by bus or streetcar. I saw few school-age children: most of them have been evacuated to surrounding villages because of anticipated U.S. air attacks. Commerce is decentralized as much as possible, with much activity taking place at night. Most goods are moved on human shoulders, on bicycles or on carts pulled by oxen or people. The city is a cultural center with many museums, nightly opera performances, theaters which present plays and variety shows, many movie houses offering films made in North Vietnam.

Arrival and Reception

Arriving in Haiphong after midnigh the Phoenix and its crew were warm welcomed by about 40 people from t national and Haiphong Red Cross so eties. That welcome of flowers a friendship was in sharp contrast to t welcome of flack and fire that greet other Americans earlier that evening they bombed the outskirts of the city.

In all our communications we made clear that our aid was for *civilian* ca alties of the war, and we were assur that our intent would be honored. W consigned the supplies to the nation Red Cross at the dock, following with a symbolic ceremony at the surgi hospital in Hanoi.

The crew and I wanted to meet pe ple, see the effects of the war on civ ians, visit some bombed villages, sen the aspirations of the North Vietname and discuss future projects with R Cross officials and the Committee f the Defense of Peace. The North Vi namese wanted to hear from us abo Quakers. Representatives of the pea committee, of the Red Cross, of vario newspapers and magazines and of bor, women's, youth and children's ganizations attended a meeting at whi we described the Quakers' beliefs; th

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racial and economic justice; and the current efforts in community development in the U.S. and around the world, including South Vietnam.

Air Raids

Twice during my stay I had to seek underground shelter during air raids; I felt and heard the bomb explosions and the defensive shell bursts some 15 miles away. After one raid, on Easter Sunday, I walked around Hanoi. Within half an hour after the raid I found myself sitting beside a lake in a central park writing to my children, telling them how little Vietnamese children were playing, wading, fishing, running barefoot. It struck me hard that our bombs were killing children like these, so much like my own. Later that afternoon I came across a Protestant church in which about 45 people, old and young, were praying.

On a visit to Phu Xa, a village about four miles from the center of Hanoi along the Red River dike, we picked up a souvenir of a U.S. bombing raid. It was a baseball-sized antipersonnel fragmentation bomb (luckily, this one was a dud) which explodes into hundreds of fragments and pellets designed to destroy people but leave buildings and property undamaged. The unit from which our baseball came holds 500 such bombs, which spread over a wide area on impact. At a press conference in Hong Kong after our return we showed our baseball, and the U.S. government subsequently admitted having used such weapons in the north since February 1965.

Background

The Phoenix voyage was planned after other attempts at sending medical supplies to North Vietnam had failed. Over two years ago the American Friends Service Committee began trying to send relief to the three Vietnams: Saigon, the National Liberation Front (Vietcong) and Hanoi. However, U.S. government policy permitted relief only to the south, where there are now three A.F.S.C. programs: a community development project, a child day care and community center and (soon to become operational) a physical therapy center.

Through the Canadian Friends Service Committee Quakers in Canada developed a medical aid program for all of Vietnam, sending supplies to the Red Cross societies of South and North Vietnam and the N.L.F. When Americans began making contributions to this program the U.S. state department decided [illegible] and launched preventive action through the foreign assets control division of the treasury department under the 1917 Trading with the Enemy act. In the fall of 1966 the treasury department asked the Toronto bank used by the Canadian Friends Service Committee to cooperate in stopping American contributions. The bank refused ("We are not yet your 51st state"). Then the treasury department sent instructions to all U.S. banks to refuse to negotiate cancelled checks made out to the Canadian society. (The U.S. government had also blocked two A.Q.A.G. bank accounts in Philadelphia totalling $1,400.) In September 1966 the government did relent to the extent of permitting Quaker groups to make donations of about $15,000 for Vietnam relief. Apparently such aid was thought to be in the national interest at that time.

New Group

A.Q.A.G. had been established in July 1966 to challenge the U.S. war policy in Vietnam, help bring the war to an end, get medical aid to civilians in all of Vietnam and stimulate all Quakers to work harder for peace in Vietnam. Horace Champney, a retired social psychologist and printer from Yellow Springs, Ohio, suggested that as a means to continue and expand our aid to both sides we sail the Phoenix into Haiphong with a Quaker crew, some of whom were ready to stay to help distribute the medical supplies and share in the suffering of the North Vietnamese. Again our bank account was blocked. Since the government refused to validate our passports for the trip, we knew we were risking revocation—which became an actuality upon our return. With the cooperation of the American Civil Liberties Union we are now appealing both the revocation and the blocking of the bank accounts. The state department told us that if we made the trip we would be subject to a maximum punishment of ten years in prison and/or a $10,000 fine for violation of the Trading with the Enemy act. At this writing the government has not decided whether to move against us on that charge.

Not only was the U.S. government against our going to North Vietnam: the North Vietnam government and Red Cross also discouraged us. From September 1966 until about the time the Phoenix reached Tokyo we received no response to our repeated letters to North Vietnam. Then we received two cables from Vudich Tung, chairman of the North Vietnamese Red Cross society. He [illegible] but to send the medical aid to [illegible] and to contact a North Vietnamese representative abroad if we had other suggestions to help the people in Vietnam. We replied that we appreciated their concern for our safety but were aware and willing to take all risks involved.

Goals and Accomplishments

Most people are acquainted with nonviolent protests. Ours was a protest against war as an institution as well as against our government's role in the war. We were attempting to create a channel through which Americans could give and administer medical aid to Vietnamese casualties in North Vietnam and to offer a concrete expression of the oneness of humanity across man-made barriers of alienation.

We did accomplish many things. We delivered the medical aid in person to the Red Cross society. We established friendly direct communication with the Red Cross and people of North Vietnam. We came home feeling some personal identification with the North Vietnamese. Moreover, a number of Quakers and Friends meetings have moved to act more forcefully on medical aid and peace projects as a result of our trip. We have had innumerable opportunities to talk to the American people about this war and moral values—through newspapers, radio and television.

Since returning we have noted a change in the attitude of Americans toward the war: there is much more questioning of U.S. policy, more opposition to it. We have visited many senators, representatives and their assistants. In general, the legislators are interested in our experience; they listen attentively and are seriously searching for an alternative to the administration's policy. But in our visits to officials in the treasury and state departments and the White House we have found little interest in our experiences—a polite listening. They have seemed defensive about U.S. policy, unwilling to consider alternatives. We have been clearly unsuccessful in our effort to have made the government to change its Vietnam policy.

Another goal we did not fully achieve was establishment of an American Quaker presence in North Vietnam to administer medical aid and help in the rebuilding of destroyed homes, hospitals and schools. We were told in Paris that because of health and safety reasons the time was not right for us to stay, but that when the time comes to rebuild Vietnam we would be welcome.

CARL P. ZIET

Reprinted by A QUAKER ACTION GROUP
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

To learn more about Quaker and Friends Committees visit quakerinfo.com

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

To: Individuals and groups interested in showing "The Voyage of the Phoenix"

From: A Quaker Action Group

The film, "The Voyage of the Phoenix" will be available for bookings after August 15. It is a one hour, color (two reels), 16 MM film produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Please indicate on the coupon below the date you would prefer to show the film, and also your first and second choice of alternate dates.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation holds the exclusive commercial rights to the Phoenix film. It may not be shown on television, nor may admission to the film be charged without the permission of C.B.C. If you are interested in having the film shown on your local television station, write and request a showing. The local station can make its own arrangement with C.B.C., 135 Maitland Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Each copy of the film costs $400. It is therefore necessary for us to receive a minimum of $10 to cover postage and recover cost of the film. Although admission may not be charged, you may take a collection. Any contributions over and above the $10 will go toward the next Phoenix voyage.

I would like to show the Phoenix film on the following dates:

_____ (preferred) _____ (1st alternative) _____ (2nd)

Occasion or group using film _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

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9-20-67

Source said the "Phoenix" left Japan 8/25/67, and was due to arrive at Hong Kong 9/8/67.

On 9/17/67, the Philadelphia "Inquirer," Philadelphia, Pa., page 6, carried an article captioned, "Quaker Captain Allowed to Land in Hong Kong," which reports concerning ROBERT EATON and the U. S. captain of the ketch "Phoenix" which is at Hong Kong.

The article also states that CARL ZIETLOW, 36, of Chicago, is expected to arrive in Hong Kong from Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, where he reportedly has been in contact with North Vietnamese to gain permission for the "Phoenix" to enter Haiphong Harbor.

Additional information concerning the Quaker Action Group [redacted] has been submitted to the Bureau under the caption, "Quaker Action Group," Bureau File [redacted]

[redacted] furnished a newsletter of the Women Strike for Peace, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., dated August, 1967.

Under the caption, "WSP Goes to Hanoi," the newsletter

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stated that the women of North Vietnam have invited DAGMAR WILSON and two other Women Strike for Peace (WSP) members to visit Hanoi at the end of August.

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9-12-67

The Gazette Daily, York, Pa., on August 14, 1967, carried an article captioned, "A Bomb Made in New York?," and a

[redacted]

wmc 504

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QUAKER ACTION GROUP

photograph of CARL ZIETLOW, which article stated in part as follows:

One year ago yesterday the village of Phu Xa, population 250, was bombed by American planes. Twenty-five persons, a dozen of them children, were killed, and 24 persons, again a dozen of them children, were wounded.

These statistics were revealed yesterday by CARL ZIETLOW, a 36-year-old father of three and a resident of Chicago who recently returned from North Vietnam. ZIETLOW, who arranged for the Quaker relief ship, Phoenix, to deliver medical supplies to the North Vietnamese last March, was speaking at a news conference at the First Church of the Brethren prior to a "Rice and Tea" meal sponsored by Vietnam Summer.

"The official from Phu Xa who took us around gave us a souvenir from the village - an anti-personnel bomb." ZIETLOW is shown above holding the bomb, which he thinks was manufactured in or near York.

The bombs, said ZIETLOW, are not designed to damage mechanical equipment, or houses, or crops. Their prime purpose is "to kill," he said, and they are "very effective."

"Hundreds of towns like Phu Xa have been destroyed by United States bombs," ZIETLOW said he was told by European observers there.

ZIETLOW was in North Vietnam from March 25 to April 5 of this year, he said, to arrange for the arrival of the Phoenix, a 50-foot sailing yacht manned by eight crewmen. He said he had to spend three weeks in nearby Cambodia arranging the boat's arrival in North Vietnam with North Vietnamese diplomatic representatives.

"The Americans told us all along that they would not validate our passports, and would revoke them upon our return, which they've done. They told us it was trading with the enemy and that they would prosecute us," ZIETLOW said.

The Phoenix carried $10,000 in medical supplies, mostly antibiotics, contributed by Quakers throughout the world.

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QUAKER ACTION GROUP

ZIETLOW explained that for him, the mission of the Phoenix represented a religious non-violent, direct-action project attempting to relieve suffering, create positive human communication, and protest the "United States war policy in Vietnam."

ZIETLOW said the North Vietnamese, too, did not want the Phoenix to enter Haiphong harbor.

"The North Vietnamese Red Cross had cabled us saying they appreciated our concern and effort, but don't come," ZIETLOW said. The North Vietnamese sent them a telegram saying "Strongly Advise Do Not, Repeat Do Not" sail into the Gulf of Tonkin, because U. S. bombing of the area was too intense for safety, ZIETLOW said. He spent three weeks convincing the Vietnamese that the ship should enter Haiphong harbor, he said.

ZIETLOW, who spent three years working for the Buffalo, N. Y., Council of churches, and one year with the National Council of Churches, said he came away from North Vietnam convinced that the only way the war can be stopped is if the United States ceases bombing the North. He said he talked with Foreign Minister Nguyen Dui Thrinh, as well as dozens of other North Vietnamese.

Further, he noted, the North Vietnamese do not consider the following three points as negotiable:

--They do not accept and will not accept the idea of a permanently divided Vietnam.

--They insist that Communists must be allowed to participate in, although not dominate, South Vietnamese governmental processes.

--They insist that no U. S. military bases shall remain on any Vietnamese soil - North or South.

ZIETLOW said that upon his return from North Vietnam, he conferred with five members of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who told him President JOHNSON's policy is to demand each of the above items which the North Vietnamese say they cannot accept.

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QUAKER ACTION GROUP

What the North Vietnamese are willing to negotiate, ZIETLOW said, are the following points:

--The type of government in South Vietnam.

--The method by which South Vietnam would eventually be an independent, non-aligned, demilitarized country.

--The types of communication to prevail between the two parts of Vietnam until they are once again joined, such as mail service, travel, and import-export relations.

--The method and timing of withdrawal of troops from the South.

--And finally, "how the U. S. is going to help rebuild both countries it has destroyed - without the ties usually attached to foreign aid."

ZIETLOW said the U. S. has to make it clear to the North Vietnamese that it intends to withdraw troops before there can be any negotiation.

"It has to be clear to the other side that that is what we want to do," he explained.

"In order to do that you have to change the whole American policy toward Vietnam."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., on September 7, 1967, carried an article on page three, captioned, "Medical Team to Join Quaker Viet Mission," which sets forth additional information concerning the Quaker Action Group. A copy of this article follows:

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Medical Team To Join Quaker Viet Mission

HONG KONG, Sept. 6 (UPI). —Two doctors and a nurse's aide are scheduled to arrive Sept. 17 to join the pacifist yacht Phoenix on its journey to North Vietnam, a Quaker spokesman said Wednesday.

Michael Payne said a recent letter from the Quaker Action Group headquarters in Philadelphia reported that Dr. Mashiro Ueno and Dr. Willis Butler will fly here with four or five other pacifists. The medical team expects to work in North Vietnam for a time.

TO SELECT AIDE

Dr. Ueno lives in Japan and Dr. Butler lives in Honolulu, Payne said. He said the nurse's aide has not yet been selected.

(In Philadelphia, Lawrence Scott, executive secretary of the Quaker Action Group, said he expected to leave for Hong Kong Sept. 15. Scott said he was not going to North Vietnam.

(Maryann McNaughton, of 3810 Hmilton st., however, plans to go to North Vietnam, Scott said.)

The leter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 31, said that the medical team will undergo a four-day orientation in Hong Kong before sailing on the 55-foot yacht. The Phoenix, now en route from Japan, is expected here Friday with her crew of four.

Dr. Earl Reynolds, who captained the yacht on her last voyage through international waters to Haiphong, is not going this time. Robert Eaton, of Philadelphia, who was on the first journey, is now acting as captain.

NO DATA ON VISAS

Payne, a New Zealand Quaker who works and lives here, said he did not know whether the group had obtained visas to enter North Vietnam. Another unit from Britain, [illegible] London, will fly to Hanoi [illegible] medical supplies.

The last voyage of the Phoenix took about $10,000 worth of medical supplies to the North Vietnamese. The cargo this time is primarily surgical equipment.

RISK IMPORTANT

When asked why the Quakers were not simply arranging for the medical team to go to North Vietnam via Cambodia and there take an International Control Commission plane, Payne said:

"When you're doing so small a thing as this, it becomes important to achieve impact—to show you are risking something yourself to go. Going on a airplane wouldn't do this."

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September 13, 1967

Rec'd 9/14/67

MEMORANDUM

TO : The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : [redacted] for
Security Officer

SUBJECT: American Friends Service Committee, World Affairs Camp, Painted Post, New York
August 22 - 29, 1964

Neither the Agency nor [redacted] would have any objection to your report of February 16, 1965 on the above subject being delivered to the [redacted].

I questioned [redacted] concerning her recollection of Malcolm Campbell whose name is listed on page 17 of the referenced report. She recalls both Malcolm Campbell and his twin sister Marilala Campbell. She refers to them as being self-described North American Indians who do not look in the least like Indians. In 1964 they were approximately 17-18 years of age. They had a mother or father in Canada and spent some time of each year there. Malcolm is described as being 5'9", angular (thin), weighing approximately 130-140 pounds, with dirty long brown hair which he kept neatly combed, of light complexion with very light blue eyes. His sister, Marilala, is somewhat shorter than Malcolm but of the same general appearance. [redacted] does have a picture of the group including the Campbell twins; however, she has recently moved and the picture is not immediately available. If it is important, she will be glad to search for it.

[redacted]
9/20/67

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59 SEP 2 1967

FILED IN 163-1954-8

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
September 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM; SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON INFORMATION CONCERNING

On September 6, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) held another of its weekly silent vigils from 12:30 to 1:30 PM, September 6, 1967, on the steps of the Fourth Avenue entrance of the Main Public Library in Seattle, Washington. This series began on November 23, 1966, and will continue indefinitely, according to the source.

The number of participants varied during the one-hour demonstration but the maximum at any one time was approximately 30. [redacted]

The AFSC is the social out-reach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

According to representatives of the [redacted] on September 6, 1967, no violence or arrests were reported in connection with this vigil.

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

When recontacted on August 23, 1967, the second source could furnish no additional information and was unaware of the identities of individuals connected with the American Friends Service Committee who may be scheduled to meet with representatives of North Vietnam.

A third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the source was unaware of the identities of any individuals connected with the American Friends Service Committee who may be scheduled to meet with representatives of North Vietnam.

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[redacted]

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE,
Also Known As
Women's International Strike for Peace

A source advised on May 14, 1967, that the Women Strike for Peace (WSP) in the Southern California area began its operations in the late fall of 1961, as an affiliate of the national organization formed in Washington, D.C. It is a peace oriented women's organization which is opposed to the present American foreign policy in Vietnam. It has also sought legislation which would bring about the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). In recent months the organization has sponsored demonstrations protesting the United States involvement in Vietnam and calling for the complete withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam. In the spring of 1966, it was instrumental in originating and putting into effect a campaign advocating support for "peace candidates" in the upcoming 1966 Congressional elections.

The same source stated that WSP is a non-membership organization and has no officers. The organization is open to women of all political opinions who are interested in world peace. It makes no effort to exclude from its activities members of, or persons sympathetic to, the Communist Party and related groups.

[redacted]

The first source advised that Southern California WSP maintains its office at 5899 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. It receives mail through Post Office Box 19737, Los Angeles 19, California.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

AUG 26 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. .
Mr. L
Mr. Mc
Mr. Bis.
Mr. Cand
Mr. Callah
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WCS/RC

FBI WASH DC

FBI PHILA

1000AM URGENT 8-26-67 RC

TO DIRECTOR (100-11392)

FROM PHILA. (100-4899)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INFO CONCERNING, IS

RE BU TEL TO LOS ANGELES, SEVEN ELEVEN LAST.

PHILA. SOURCES DEVELOPED NO INFO RE IDENTITY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL MEET WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVES.

[redacted] ADVISED EIGHT TWENTYTHREE LAST QUAKER ACTION GROUP, MANY OF WHOM ARE AFSC MEMBERS, WHICH SPONSORED VOYAGE OF KETCH PHOENIX TO HAIPHONG IN MARCH SIXTYSEVEN IS PLANNING ANOTHER VOYAGE OF PHOENIX TO HAIPHONG IN NINE SIXTY-SEVEN, [redacted]

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

REC-52 100-11392-503

EX-113

14 AUG 29 1967

59 SEP 1 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated July 13, 1967.

[redacted] furnished a copy of the "Community Peace Calendar" for August 15 - September 15, 1967, issued by the Philadelphia Peace Center, Architects Building, Room 414, 117 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This item announces that A Quaker Action Group, 20 South 12th Street, is sponsoring a second voyage of the "Phoenix" to North Vietnam with medical supplies. ROBERT EATON, crew member on the first voyage, will captain the ship, due to sail the first part of September.

According to [redacted] A Quaker Action Group still had not received permission from the North Vietnamese to proceed to Haiphong.

The "Evening Bulletin," a daily and Sunday paper in Philadelphia, Pa., in its issue of July 21, 1967, carried an article captioned "Quaker Group Planning New Voyage to Haiphong," which further describes plans for the second voyage of the "Phoenix" to North Vietnam. A copy of this article follows.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-11392

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Quaker Group Planning New Voyage to Haiphong

A Philadelphia-based Quaker group which in March defied the U. S. Government by sailing to Haiphong with medical supplies, is making tentative arrangements to repeat the mission.

Lawrence Scott, 4401 Pine st., cochairman of the Quaker Action Group, was reported to be lining up a new crew for the 50-foot ketch, Phoenix, which made the earlier trip.

Crew members of the March voyage, including Robert Eaton, 23, a Swarthmore College graduate, have had their passports revoked.

Requests Refused

Yesterday, in Washington, officials of the U. S. Treasury Department recommended prosecution of the crew under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The Justice Department said the case is under review. Conviction would carry a maximum penalty of ten years in jail and a $10,000 fine.

The Treasury Department has refused Quaker requests to issue licenses for medical shipments to North Vietnam and has frozen funds in two Philadelphia bank accounts opened by the Quakers for Vietnam Relief.

Team of 5 or 6

The Quakers say their civilian relief goes equally to North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.



Lawrence Scott

A recent news letter issued by the Quaker Action Group said arrangements were being made with Earle Reynolds, of Tokyo, owner of the Phoenix, to charter the sailing ship for the second trip.

"This time," the news letter said, "the crew will include a team of five or six people with

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pages 1 and 3

The Evening Bullet

Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 7/21/67
Edition: 2 Star Final
Author:
Editor: WM. B. DICKINS
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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one or two doctors or one or two nurses among them who are prepared to serve for a period of time in a North Vietnamese hospital.

"Our present plan is to send this team to Hong Kong in August and await permission to go on to Haiphong."

The news letter reported that the crew from the first trip brought back a list of medical supplies and equipment needed.

Judges Resign

Defiance of the law by sending medical shipments to North Vietnam has evoked mixed reactions among American Quakers, including some resignations from congregations.

Recently Federal Judge Albert B. Maris resigned as presiding clerk of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends because of the conflict, he said, in his vow to uphold the laws of the United States and the Quaker position.

A similar stand was taken by John Biggs, Jr., a retired judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, who resigned from the Wilmington Society of Friends.

[redacted]

A QUAKER ACTION GROUP

In connection with the sending of aid to North Vietnam, the "Friends Journal," dated August 1, 1967, on page 420, carried an article captioned "Vietnam Relief: Some Official Moves," which states as follows:

> "Philadelphia Yearly Meeting is reported to have collected $8,000 from its membership since its decision on March 29 to forward gifts for humanitarian relief to all parts of Vietnam. FRANCIS G. BROWN, general secretary of the Yearly Meeting, acted as courier in transmitting the funds to the Canadian Friends Service Committee in Toronto. Since January the CFSC reportedly has received $60,000 for medical aid to Vietnam - more than half of it from U. S. citizens.
>
> "Washington (D.C.) Meeting, aided by the American Civil Liberties Union, is bringing suit against the U. S. Treasury Department for refusing to grant it a license to send medical aid to all parts of Vietnam.
>
> "Church World Service's Department of Overseas Ministry has recommended that its parent body, the National Council of Churches, provide relief for civilian war casualties in North Vietnam in addition to the substantial relief it has been sending to South Vietnam.
>
> "Caritas Internationalis, Roman Catholic Relief organization, is studying plans for building a hospital in North Vietnam with funds raised around the world. 'We feel it is our obligation,' says a spokesman for Pope Paul VI, 'to relieve the suffering of those residing in North Vietnam as well as those residing in South Vietnam.'"

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
August 17, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
U. S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM;
SILENT VIGIL AT MAIN PUBLIC LIBRARY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On August 16, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) held its weekly silent vigil from 12:30 to 1:30 pm, August 16, 1967, on the steps of the Fourth Avenue entrance of the Main Public Library in Seattle, Washington. This series began on November 23, 1966.

The number of participants varied during the one-hour demonstration, but the maximum at any one time was approximately 25. [redacted]

The AFSC is the social out-reach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

According to [redacted] on August 16, 1967, no violence or arrests were reported in connection with this vigil.

100-113921

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 14, 1967

[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING
UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 27, 1967, at Cleveland, Ohio, captioned as above.

The July 19, 1967, issue of the "Youngstown Vindicator", daily newspaper, Youngstown, Ohio, page 6, column 1, contained the following article captioned, "Peace Caravan to Appear Here Before Groups":

"The Youngstown Committee of Ohioans for a Reasonable Settlement of the Vietnam War, has scheduled a student peace caravan here Saturday through July 28.

"The American Friends Service Committee, an agency of the religious society of Quakers, will sponsor the caravan. Mrs. C. W. Morrison, 1418 Cascade Drive, is head of the local committee. The caravan includes five American and foreign college students who are exploring practical alternatives to violence and international disorder.

"The 1967 Peace Caravan is to engage citizens in the democratic process by discussion of vital issues and the caravan members will survey public opinion on foreign policy. In addition to door-to-door discussions, they will speak to several church and community groups, including the Episcopal ESCRU, Central Christian youth group, and several adult Christian education groups.

[redacted]

[redacted]

XEROX
AUG 22 1967

[redacted]

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[redacted]

Re: Demonstration Protesting United States Intervention in Vietnam

[redacted]

This source concluded that the Peace Caravan had left Youngstown, Ohio, on or about July 28, 1967.

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[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

August 11, 1967

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY BALTIMORE INTERFAITH PEACE MISSION, WASHINGTON MONUMENT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AUGUST 10, 1967

On August 10, 1967, [redacted] advised that approximately 30 persons, mostly young people, conducted a demonstration at the Washington Monument, Baltimore, Maryland from 4 to 6 P.M. on August 10, 1967. The demonstrators carried signs protesting United States involvement in Vietnam and distributed literature.

[redacted] advised the demonstration was led by DAVID EBERHARDT, a member of the American Friends Service Committee, Baltimore, Maryland and [redacted] this demonstration was sponsored by the Interfaith Peace Mission, a Baltimore pacifist group. There were no incidents or arrests.

[redacted] made available a mimeographed copy of a leaflet which was handed out by the demonstrators, a copy of this leaflet is as follows:

100-11392

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THE CLERGY AND VIETNAM

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war anymore." Isaiah, ii, 2-4.

"War as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ....Nothing less than the abolition of war itself should be the goal of the nations, their leaders, and all people."
The Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops

"The distinction between defensive and offensive wars, between just and unjust wars is today outdated. It has become necessary to condemn war, whatever may be its form, as a means to solve international problems....Christians must be the first ones to engage themselves in stimulating a universal movement for peace in the name of humanity and of the Gospel." Cardinal Martin, Archbishop of Rouen

"The tragic dimensions of human suffering in Vietnam call for a far greater response by concerned and compassionate people than has been evident.... We express appreciation to those governments which are providing medical aid to all Vietnamese citizens wounded in the war. It is imperative that the leaders of all nations should expand this program in order adequately to meet the needs of the appallingly large number of men, women and children being crippled and maimed in the struggle raging across their country." The Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church

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"Those in whose hands rests the safety of the human family should realize that at this critical moment their consciences are bound by the gravest obligation. With their countrymen, with the world, God and history before their minds, they should carefully examine their moral record and obligations, remembering that men will esteem their memory if they will have followed this exhortation with wisdom. We cry to them in God's name to stop!" Pope Paul VI

"Worse than war is the belief in the inevitability of war. There is no such thing as inevitable war. And certainly the war in Vietnam was not inevitable. It came about as a failure of vision, as a result of political cliches, of thinking by analogies, of false comparisons, of blindness to the uniqueness of an extraordinary constellation. This war will not end by dropping bigger and better bombs, by a merciless use of force. Vietnam is primarily a human problem, a human emergency, human anguish. There are no military solutions to human problems; violence and bloodshed are no answer to human anguish."

Rabbi Abraham Heschel,
Jewish Theological Seminary

"We believe that if the United States follows a unilateral policy in Vietnam, no conceivable victory there can compensate for the distrust and hatred of the United States that is being generated each day throughout the world because we are seen as a predominantly white nation using our overwhelming military strength to kill more and more Asians." General Board of the National Council of Churches

"If we could see ourselves and our policies stripped of the official illusions that now surround them, our people on all sides would cry out in protest. Indeed the very stones of our churches would cry out. They would cry out because we sacrifice young Americans in an unjust war and because of our brutal destruction of helpless people in North and South Vietnam. Our leaders might have begun our intervention with good intentions but now they are carried along by

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the momentum of our power. The men who make decisions for us are prisoners of their past mistakes and instead of admitting it they use more of the same power that has brought us to our present woeful situation and they increase the sacrifice of Americans and Vietnamese. Is there any end to the price that we will ask the people of South Vietnam to pay as we use our enormous power to force our will upon them with fire and sword in the name of an unrepresentative government in Saigon?" Dr. John C. Bennett, President, Union Theological Seminary, New York

"When I see our country today intervening in what is basically a civil war, destroying hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese children with napalm, leaving broken bodies in countless fields and sending some half-men, mutilated, mentally and physically; when I see the recalcitrant unwillingness of our government to create the atmosphere for a negotiated settlement of this awful conflict by halting bombings in the north and agreeing to talk with the Vietcong- and all this in the name of pursuing the goal of peace- I tremble for our world.... It is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits. We cannot remain silent as our nation engages in one of history's most cruel and senseless wars."
Reverend Martin Luther King

"As the dsetruction and the error intensify, so does the hatred of villagers for the Americans, leaving the American soldier, who believed he had come to help, caught in a quicksand of hatred and frustration. It is a hard fact for Americans to face, but it is a fact that the more Vietnamese their troops succeed in killing, and the larger the force they introduce into Vietnam, the more surely they build the very thing they are trying to destroy. The war has destroyed not only human lives but all human values as well. It undermines all government structures and systems of society, destroys the very foundations of democracy, freedom, and all human systems of values. Its shame is not just the shame of the Vietnamese, but of the whole world. The whole family of mankind will share the guilt if they do not help to stop this war."

Thich Nhat Hanh, Vietnamese Buddhist and author of Vietnam: Lotus in a Sea of Fire: A Buddhist Proposal for Peace.

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